CMP-CB-73-12

CURRENT BACKGROUND

U.S. ~~American~~ Consulate General
Hong Kong

May 4, 1973

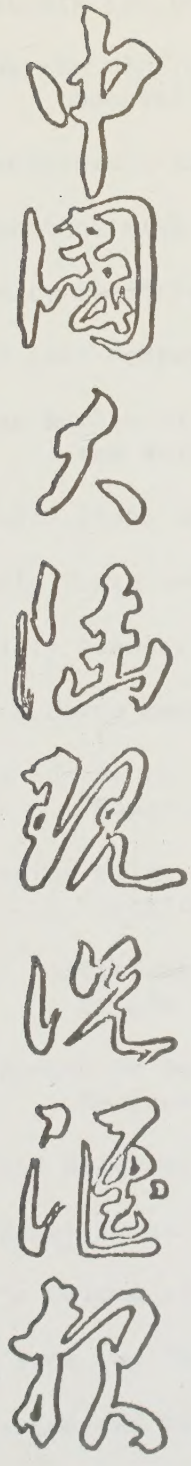
U. of ILL. LIBRARY
JUN 14 1973
CHICAGO CIRCLE

DISTRIBUTED BY:

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield Va. 22151

CMP-CB-73-12



Current Background

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B.C.C.

No. 989
May 4, 1973

This edition is printed in the United States of America for dissemination in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Mediterranean, and the west coast of Africa from material produced by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong. All queries concerning this edition should be sent to:

National Technical Information
Service (152.12)
U.S. Department of Commerce
Springfield, Virginia 22151

Jen-min Jih-pao Forum on Party Life

January - February, 1973

Reproduced by
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
U S Department of Commerce
Springfield VA 22151

Editor's Note

The Jen-min Jih-pao started to publish on September 13, 1971, at irregular intervals, a special page for discussing problems in Party life. Articles published from September 1971 to December 1972 were translated and published in Current Background Nos. 942, 946, 953, 962, 970, 974 and 978; the continued discussions in January through February are now assembled in this issue.

* * *

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2023

https://archive.org/details/current-background-us-consulate_1973-05-04_12

Page

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Concentrate the Wisdom of the Masses, Give Correct Leadership 1

Pass On the Glorious Tradition of Hard Struggle from Generation to Generation 4

The Secretary's Experimental Plots 6

Be Concerned with the Well-Being of the Masses 8

The Party Committee Must Set a Good Example 10

How To Lead Properly the Organizational Life of the Party 11

A Large Number of Cadres Should Be Brought Up from Among the Workers 14

Seriously Train the Cadres of National Minorities 17

Actively Train and Boldly Use Women Cadres 19

Regularly Conduct Education in Party Line 22

Educate Party Members To Lead the Masses Forward 24

Firmly Adhere to Democratic Centralism, Bring the Role of "Squad Members" into Play 26

Be Good at Being a "Squad Leader," Advocate the Practice of "Letting All People Have Their Say" - by Shih Ts'ui-yen 31

Create Conditions for Encouraging Freedom of Speech - by Liu T'ung-sheng 33

When Proved To Be Improper, Resolutions Also Must Be Revised Collectively - by Ku Liu-feng 34

The "Old Blacksmith" Does Not Change His Natural Color 35

"Her Heart Is as Clear as the Spring Water" 37

"Only a Column of Wild Geese Can Fly to a Distant Place" 40

Learn from the "Squad Members," Work on "Squad Members" 42

He Has Learned To Do Painstaking Ideological Work 44

How Did We Make a Success of the Meetings of the Party Branch Committee? 46

Page

Impetuosity Cannot Be Shown in Solving Ideological Problems - by Yü Ch'ung-ch'un 48

Use the "Theory of One into Two" To Help Cadres - by Liang Wu-lin 49

* * *

Concentrate the Wisdom of the Masses, Give Correct Leadership

by

the CPC Ch'aoyang Hsien Committee, Kwangtung Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Jan. 5, 1973)

Firmly adhering to the mass line is the principle which our Party must obey in all kinds of work. Through the practice of struggle, we have come to understand that only by firmly adhering to the mass line, humbly learning from the masses and the lower level can we correctly concentrate the wisdom of the masses and give correct leadership.

In the past, influenced by idealist transcendentalism spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, some comrades mistakenly thought that "since they are leaders with experience and know more things than the lower level, whether or not they learn from the lower level is of no great importance." When doing things, they considered themselves always in the right in most cases, or simplistically and one-sidedly interpreted the mass line as meaning no more than finding out the conditions at the basic level and hearing reports. Therefore, the correct implementation of the general and specific policies of the Party was affected. In the autumn one year, due to the sudden unleashing of a flood from the mountains, more than 400 mow of low-lying farmland that were planted to paddy rice at the middle reaches of the Lien River were submerged and destroyed. After the calamity, the hsien committee, guided by past experience, decided to replant paddy rice on the calamity-stricken land. Because of this, some communes and production teams harvested almost nothing due to unseasonal planting. But some communes and production teams had not mechanically carried out the decision of the hsien committee, and through leading the masses to plant sweet potatoes according to local conditions, they made up the loss in paddy rice with sweet potatoes, and a good harvest was reaped as usual in grain production.

Why was the decision of the hsien committee impracticable? At the time, some commune and production team cadres were in disagreement with the decision of the hsien committee. But the hsien committee did not seriously listen to their views, and without consulting the agricultural department, it mechanically applied the 1969 experience in rehabilitating production after the typhoon. Because planting was postponed by two seasons, the paddy rice transplanted encountered the "cold dew wind" and failed to flower and draw ears. After criticizing and repudiating idealist transcendentalism in the campaign for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, we have come to understand that those holding high positions do not necessarily have a high level of consciousness in the struggle in line; that those with high qualifications are not necessarily versatile in everything; and that those with more experience are not necessarily wiser than the cadres at the lower level and the masses. Only by learning from the worker-peasant-soldier masses and the cadres at the lower level can we lead the people of the whole hsien to win uninterrupted new victories.

"All true knowledge originates from direct experience." The leaders must personally take part in the three great revolutionary movements, learn from the lower level through practice, and truly translate the useful experience of the cadres at the lower level into their own experience before they can incessantly increase their ability. In recent years, our hsien cultivated seedlings earlier than usual and extended the planting of the superior breed of short-stalk paddy rice over large areas. Since the temperature was low, it was cold and dry and there were plenty of cold currents in early spring, how could strong seedlings be cultivated under such conditions? The hsien committee continuously approached the relevant departments of agricultural science, the basic-level cadres and the masses for advice. In the winter of 1971, the hsien committee secretary led several standing committee members to learn from the Leiling Commune. On their return, they conducted tests over small areas, but the successful experience of the lower level proved to be a failure in their hands. They next went separately to other communes and production teams to study, analyze and sum up their experiences, effectively solved various kinds of difficulties encountered by different areas of the hsien in cultivating seedlings earlier than usual and made the seasonal transplanting of early rice seedlings possible. The episode made us understand further that when learning from the lower level, we cannot be content with lending our ears to views and holding symposia, but must persevere in personal practice and not be ashamed of asking the lower level for advice before we can overcome the shortcomings of not trying to understand things thoroughly and of knowing what the outcome will be but not knowing why, and truly learn things from the lower level.

Whether or not we are good at learning from the lower level is not just a question of work method, but also a profound ideological revolution. We must not be ashamed of asking the lower level for information, but "unless we are full of enthusiasm, have the determination to look downward and the yearning for knowledge, discard our haughty airs and exhibit the spirit of the willing pupil, this certainly cannot be done or done properly." Two years ago, starting from the good desire of solving grain shortage because the hsien had a large population over a small area of land, the hsien committee called for the planting of all the newly reclaimed foreshore fields to paddy rice. The basic-level cadres dissented from this method of work that did not start from the realities, but the hsien committee did not properly consider such dissent. As a result, the economic income of some communes and production teams declined, and grain production was also at a standstill. The hsien committee openly made a self-criticism on the one hand, learned from the broad masses of basic-level cadres and old peasants on the other, and decided to use the foreshore fields which could not be planted to paddy rice for planting aquatic weeds. The cadres and the broad masses were deeply encouraged by the decision and action taken by the hsien committee to correct its mistakes, and they rushed to offer the hsien committee their suggestions, thus quickly whipping up a mass movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture. This fact shows that when the leadership makes mistakes, it must not put the blame upon others, but must boldly assume responsibility and openly admit and rectify its mistakes. Only in this way can we further bring the enthusiasm of the masses into play.

Through continuously summing up experiences and lessons drawn from our failures and successes, we are more conscious of the need to pay attention to overcoming empiricism and the theory that the leaders are wise. The things we insist on doing are: to solicit in real earnest the views of the lower level before drawing up plans and making decisions; to heed at all times the correct views of the lower level in the course of implementing the resolutions and to continuously supplement and perfect them; to sum up opportunely experience together with the cadres at the lower level after the completion of the task. The higher and lower levels are thus united as one to make concerted efforts in giving impetus to the development of the excellent situation all over the hsien.

* * *

Pass On the Glorious Tradition of Hard Struggle from Generation to Generation

- About deputy secretary Cheng Chün-chai of the Party committee of No. 6412 Plant, Shenyang

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Jan. 5, 1973)

Deputy secretary Cheng Chün-chai of the Party committee of No. 6412 Plant in Shenyang is a veteran cadre who joined the revolution in 1938. Over the course of several decades both in the bitter war years and the period of socialist revolution and socialist construction, he has at all times upheld and carried forward the glorious tradition of hard struggle of our Party, thus winning the praise of the masses.

No. 6412 Plant was formerly a repair shop of the armed forces unit. Due to the increase of personnel and the continued extension of factory premises to meet the needs of the development of the situation year after year, it has developed to become a big plant employing 1,000 workers. Cheng Chün-chai insists on living together with the workers, and although the conditions have improved, he still works in a house adjoining a workshop. He said that it was convenient for him and the workers to keep in touch with each other there.

Cheng Chün-chai is at all times mindful of the sufferings of the masses. One winter, several women workers with children to look after at No. 4 Workshop were late to work for a number of days in succession, and some comrades wanted to criticize them. Cheng Chün-chai thought that since these comrades consciously observed labor discipline at ordinary times, there were bound to be reasons for them to come late for several days in succession. He went to that workshop to make an investigation, and found out that due to the heavy snow in the past few days, the roads were blocked to traffic, and they had to wait a long time for transport. Cheng Chün-chai felt that one important job of the Party committee was to show concern for the well-being of the masses. He therefore studied this question together with the relevant comrades to find a solution, and decided to provide women workers with children with transport to and from work when it rained or snowed.

Cheng Chün-chai often said: "I am an ordinary Party member, and my power is given me by the people. I cannot make use of my functions and powers to open for 'self' the door to special treatment."

In the spring of 1966, a workshop of the plant was required to aid and support inland construction, and Cheng Chün-chai's second daughter Cheng Ai-jung, an electrian in this workshop, would also be required to go and work inland. Considering that Cheng Chün-chai's old companion was sick and his third daughter was still young, the higher level decided to keep Cheng Ai-jung in Shenyang to take care of her parents. Cheng Chün-chai was very grateful to the solicitude of the higher level, but he did not carry out this decision. He said that since his child was an ordinary worker, she could not be given any special treatment. Under his influence, his second daughter happily went together with other workers to aid and support inland construction.

Cheng Chün-chai deeply understand from many years of practice that in order to persevere in the continuation of the revolution, it is imperative to pass on this excellent tradition of braving hard and bitter struggles.

The higher level sent more than one hundred educated youths to the plant to serve as apprentices year before last. Seeing these young people teeming with life and vitality, Cheng Chün-chai deeply sensed his heavy responsibility. He thought that since these educated youths had not been tempered in an arduous environment before, it was most important for them to take the first step properly after they came to the plant. He constantly went to the workshops, squad units to investigate and study the ideological tendencies of the young people and opportunely solved their problems. One day, when Cheng Chün-chai came to the foundry squad, he discovered that seven young persons who were assigned there as foundry workers were afraid of filthy and tiresome work. Cheng Chün-chai told them the hard lot in the old society and the glorious history of the Red Army veterans who braved hard and bitter struggles. The young people were open to education, and they expressed that they certainly should take over and pass on the good idea of braving hard and bitter struggles and vow to be successors to the revolution. Under Cheng Chün-chai's painstaking education, these young persons raised their ideological consciousness to a greater extent, and five of them gloriously joined the Communist Youth League.

NCNA correspondent

* * *

The Secretary's Experimental Plots

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Jan. 5, 1973)

In the spring of 1972, when secretary Kuei Jen-ho of the Party committee of the Liufang Commune in Wuchang hsien, Hupeh, went to stay at a selected spot in No. 10 Production Team of the Lienho Brigade, he formed with the cadres, old peasants and technicians of the production team a "three-in-one combination" group for operating experimental plots. Which plots should be selected for experimental purposes? The matter was discussed by the comrades of the group. A technician proposed: "Let us start with the Menk'ou Ridge. These fields are fertile. They have a thick layer of topsoil and adequate water supply. When they are planted to early and late rice crops, each crop can be guaranteed to yield 1,000 catties per mow." Old Kuei asked: "What about the Tsungmen Ridge?" Someone said: "Those are the fields that hold our production team back. The soil there is poor and the water cold. One crop can at best yield 200 or more catties per mow." Some people declared: "Let us choose the good fields! The experimental plots planted by the secretary should be something. It doesn't look good if the yield amounts to 200 or 300 catties per mow." Old Kuei solemnly declared: "We do not operate the experimental plots for show. If we have to set an example, we must set an example in hard struggle and cannot set a formalistic example. If we succeed in transforming the fields that hold us back into high-yield fields, a good example is set. Should we be unable to transform such fields this year, the experiences and lessons gained and learned would also set an example!" All were convinced by what Old Kuei said and they decided to conduct experiments in the poor fields.

One day, the production team committee studied measures for getting ready an adequate supply of base manure for the late rice crop. Concrete methods were drawn up for each plot, but no mention was made of Old Kuei's experimental plots. Old Kuei asked: "What about the manure for our experimental plots?" "It is ever-ready for use." "Where is it?" "Can the experimental plots operated by the secretary go without manure? We have set aside several hundred catties of rapeseed cakes and there are also urea and phosphate fertilizer. You can take whatever amount you require." Old Kuei said: "When planting at experimental plots is accorded special treatment, even a high yield has no power of persuasion. What is more serious is that this will spoil the style of work and lead to deviation from the correct line." He persuaded the comrades of the production team committee to arrange the use of such manure in other fields, and went with the comrades of the experimental group to dig turf and cut grass for fermenting a manure pit. Because they adopted the method of applying mixed farm compost on these few plots, they not only improved the fertility of the soil but also lowered production costs.

From then on, no matter how busy Old Kuei was, he always consciously participated in manual work on the experimental plots. As a result, the three mow of experimental plots operated by them yielded 811 catties of early rice per mow. Motivated by them, that parcel of "backward ridge" yielded

more than 700 catties of early rice per mow. The poor and lower-middle peasants declared: "Comrade Old Kuei has set an example for us by not changing the true colors of hard struggle."

Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

* * *

Be Concerned with the Well-Being of the Masses

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Jan. 5, 1973)

Secretary Shih Hsüeh-wen of the Party branch of the Tahou Brigade in Changyüan hsien, Honan province, was supported by the masses because he was full of warmth and showed concern for the well-being of the masses.

At the beginning of spring in 1972, the Party branch of the Tahou Brigade was organizing the masses to start production in spring farming. Secretary Shih Hsüeh-wen of the Party branch suggested that in order to make the commune members display greater revolutionary drive, it was imperative to convene a meeting of the Party branch committee for arranging the livelihood of the masses. Hearing the call for examining the well-being of the masses, some comrades declared: "Those are the shop-worn trifles of no importance. As we are busy with work and production at the moment, who can care for those things?"

Shih Hsüeh-wen disagreed with this view. He studied "Be Concerned with the Well-Being of the Masses, Pay Attention to Methods of Work" and thought: How thoroughgoing and meticulous Chairman Mao was when he pondered over the question of the well-being of the masses in this brilliant article. In the war years, without showing concern for the well-being of the masses, the revolutionary war could not be won. At present, without showing concern for the well-being of the masses, it is not possible to unite the masses and win greater victories. The question of the well-being of the masses is an important matter bearing on the question of the line and is definitely not a trifling matter.

At the meeting of the Party branch committee, Shih Hsüeh-wen used this rationale to convince others and led them to recall the experiences and lessons gained and learned by this brigade regarding the well-being of the masses. Those comrades who formerly thought that the well-being of the masses was a trifling matter also realized that it took men to carry out production. Only by persisting in putting politics in command and controlling both production and livelihood could the enthusiasm of the masses be brought into full play and the drive of the masses be sustained. Therefore, the Party branch made proper arrangements for the livelihood of the masses, correctly handled the relations of labor, rest and recreation, seriously implemented the various policies of the Party in the countryside, and sensibly protected the enthusiasm of the masses.

The greater the concern shown for the well-being of the masses, the greater the drive of the masses. The cadres and the masses of the Tahou Brigade carried forward the spirit of hard struggle and transformed in the hard way "four kinds of upland and three kinds of marshland" into fields giving high and stable yield. In 1972, the average per-mow yield of food grain surpassed the "outline."

The bumper harvest brought corresponding improvement of livelihood to the masses, and meanwhile, certain problems also emerged among a section of the masses. Some commune members emphasized the careful harvesting and

storage of maize and wheat and treasured every grain reaped. But they slighted sweet potatoes and sorghum, harvested and stored such crops carelessly and scattered and dumped them everywhere. Some people declared: "When every family has a stockpile of grain, it means little to consume and scatter some of it."

This state of affairs aroused the attention of Shih Hsüeh-wen. He thought: When more grain is distributed, the masses should be educated to lead life in the good days as though they are still poor. On the question of farming, feeding, housing, transportation and marriage, there is always the struggle between the two kinds of ideology. When the living standard of the masses is raised, we must likewise be concerned with the well-being of the masses and guard against corruption by bourgeois ideas. The Party branch grasped the existing problems, and conducted thoroughgoing education in ideology and line, thus enabling the broad masses to consciously handle correctly their own livelihood problems in accordance with the socialist principle.

Due to the education of the Party branch, the masses raised themselves ideologically. They took the initiative in recovering sweet potatoes by digging up those that had not been dug up and retrieving those that had been discarded, and 42,000 catties of sweet potatoes were recovered in the whole brigade.

Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

* * *

The Party Committee Must Set a Good Example

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Jan. 5, 1973)

As the organizer and leader of the masses, the Party committee must lead the masses to carry out revolution and construction. The appearance assumed and the example set for the masses by the Party committee in the three great revolutionary movements directly affect the development of the cause of socialist revolution and construction.

Secretary Kuei Jen-ho of the Party committee of the Liufang Commune was aware of this, and because of this, in the course of leading the struggle for production, he imposed strict demands on himself and set a good example for the masses. From the selection of experimental plots to the cultivation of them, he at all times firmly adhered to the work style of seeking truth from facts and braving hard and bitter struggles. He did not go after a puffed-up reputation but honestly participated in labor, and found direct access to first hand information for guiding the whole. The deeds of Comrade Kuei Jen-ho manifested the traditional work style of our Party and played an exemplary role among the cadres and the masses.

It is hoped that our leading comrades in Party organs at all levels can set a good example for the masses like Comrade Kuei Jen-ho.

* * *

How To Lead Properly the Organizational Life of the Party

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Jan. 5, 1973)

Not long ago, the Party branch of the Hsinchi Brigade of the Changchai Commune in Ningchin hsien, Shantung conducted a forum on the question of how to lead properly organizational life. Selected for publication below are the understanding of and ideas obtained by some comrades.

*

It Is Necessary to Stress the Line

by

Huang Hua-hsing (黃 华 兴),
Party branch secretary

After the Party branch of our brigade was reorganized in November 1970, it grasped the organizational life of the Party and gradually set up the system of "three meetings and one class" and open-door rectification. At first, I thought that the organizational life meeting of the Party was a meeting for reviewing and discussing or criticizing things. Because the discussion was confined to the matter at issue on each occasion, everybody had as a result something to say without grasping the problem or distinguishing between right and wrong in line.

For the purpose of solving this question, the Party branch committee members separately convened symposiums for Party members to solicit their views on properly convening meetings on organizational life. All were of the opinion that although the contents of the organizational life meetings of the Party were at variance, the most important thing was to give the Party members education in ideology and line and to distinguish between right and wrong on the question of orientation and line, but it was not possible to get entangled in some trivial matters of life by confining the discussion to the matter at issue.

Subsequently, we paid attention to organizing properly the organizational life meeting with education in line as the content in the light of the situation, the task and the problems appearing among the Party members. Before doing this, the Party branch committee members opportunely grasped the realities of the class struggle and struggle in line, exchanged information and continuously brought forward new topics so as to have everybody prepared ideologically. The organizational life meeting was then convened and an active ideological struggle was waged. In the summer of 1972, a Party-member cadre called the tune of "deducting less and distributing more." After this problem was discovered, we did not adopt the simplistic method of criticism as before, but organized the study of the policy of distribution of the people's commune at the organizational life meeting so as to clarify the relationship between accumulation and distribution and draw a clear line of demarcation between right and wrong in line. This not only enabled the

Party-member cadre in question to raise his level of consciousness in line and knowledge of policy and to take the initiative in fighting self and cricizing revisionism at the general meeting of the Party branch, but also gave everybody a concrete course of education in line.

*

It Is Imperative To Organically Link Party Classes with Central Work

by

Ch'iao Shih-chieh (乔世杰)
Deputy secretary of the Party Branch

The Party branch assigned me to conduct Party classes and I accordingly looked around for ready-made materials for conducting them. After I conducted a number of Party classes, the Party members reported that they could not commit to memory things that were not linked with realities, and the Party committee of the commune also criticized me for not collaborating with central work. I thought that it was easy to teach the central task. Therefore, I no longer read the teaching materials for Party classes, but devoted myself to teaching work matters and arranging many tasks. People again said that the Party class had become a "hodgepodge."

After soliciting my comrades for their views, I discovered that the main cause of this state of affairs was that the relationship between the organizational activity of the Party and central work had not been correctly oriented, first, they were "not related with each other," and afterward they were used to "substitute for each other"; the two are not organically combined. After learning a lesson from this experience, when I conducted a Party class, I paid attention to the characteristics of Party life as well as to working in close collaboration with the central work of the Party. For example, when the history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party was taught, I linked my explanation and discussion with the actual conditions of the local class struggle and struggle in line. Because the Party committee of the commune adopted the resolution on "developing the uprightness of the proletariat and rectifying the incorrect style of work" not long ago, when I conducted a Party class, I organized the Party members to study Chairman Mao's teaching that "hard struggle is our true political color," and on this basis, the Party branch launched an open-door rectification campaign with better results.

*

It Is Necessary To Adhere Firmly to the Philosophy of Struggle

by

Ch'iao T'ing-yüan (乔廷元)
a Party member

In the past, I seldom spoke at the organizational life meetings of the Party. Sometimes, when I spoke a few words, I also said things pleasing to the ears. Otherwise, I made a self-examination. I thought that so long as I spoke nothing in favor or against others, nobody could blame me. People called me "a good old fellow."

Through the Party consolidation movement and with the assistance of others, I realized that my past behavior was due to the pernicious influence of the "theory of peace within the Party" of Liu Shao-ch'i and company. Only by firmly adhering to the philosophy of struggle could the organizational life of the Party be rich in vigor and vitality and strong in fighting power. Once this was understood, I corrected myself. On one occasion, a committee member of the Party branch did not humbly heed the correct views of the masses and he also quarreled with the commune members. At the organizational life meeting of the Party, I boldly made a sharp criticism against him. The Party branch committee member in question admitted his mistake and made a self-examination.

The ideological struggle within the Party has to stand firm on principle as well as to unite the comrades. A comrade of our group did not draw a clear line of demarcation with a landlord element, and the two sometimes even ate and drank together. The struggle waged against the mistakes of this Party member could not be the same as that waged against the landlord element. I therefore recalled the miserable family history and studied the basic line of the Party together with that Party member at a Party life meeting and criticized him for his mistakes. The Party member in question raised his class consciousness and took the initiative in exposing the subversive activity of the class enemy.

* * *

A Large Number of Cadres Should Be Brought Up from Among the Workers

by

the CPC Committee of No. 2 General Machine Plant, Peking

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao February 1, 1973)

Our plant is a growing plant, and since 1970, due to the setting up of one new production workshop after another and the increase of the work force, the shortage of cadres has been felt.

Where do the basic-level leading cadres come from? At first, we wanted to rely on the higher level to help us solve the problem. Later, finding out that this way of thinking could not be materialized, we could only rely on our own efforts through selecting cadres from among the workers. This measure was adopted by force of circumstances at the time, and some comrades adopted the attitude of having a try at it.

For the purpose of correctly understanding the significance of training worker-cadres, we seriously studied Chairman Mao's discussion concerning the training of worker-cadres: "A large number of cadres should be brought up from among the workers. They should have knowledge and be competent; they should not care for a puffed-up reputation and be capable of doing actual work. Without a large number of such cadres, the emancipation of the working class cannot be realized." Chairman Mao's teaching made us understand that industrial and mining enterprises must not only put out products and build machines but also train competent personnel and bring up cadres. This is a major question bearing on training successors for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. Meanwhile, we also studied the conditions of the cadres in the plant, and were thus enlightened and educated. Among the former basic-level cadres in our plant, quite a number of them--two-thirds at the workshop level and more than 90 percent at the work-section level--were veteran workers. These basic-level cadres selected from among the workers had a great role to play both in the revolution and production. They were familiar with the production conditions, were relatively rich in practical experience and had a stronger capacity for organization. They conducted ideological and political work in the workshops, solved production problems on the spot, maintained close ties with the masses, and were welcomed by the masses.

Having reviewed and studied things in this way, all of us had stronger confidence and further raised our consciousness in training worker-cadres. For more than two years in the past, we looked upon such work as a piece of regular and important work for the Party committee, and had trained and selected from among the workers 110 cadres for sending to workshops and work sections to take up leadership work. Some worker-cadres had also been selected to strengthen the offices. With the assistance of the veteran cadres, these new cadres led the masses to grasp the revolution and promote production, and for years in succession, they played a very good role in fulfilling ahead of schedule the aggregate output value planned for the plant.

In the past few years, we acquired some initial experience in selecting and training worker-cadres in strict accordance with Chairman Mao's cadres line and policies.

We looked upon "read and study seriously to have a good grasp of Marxism" as an important content in training and educating the worker-cadres. These new cadres had not much knowledge of the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines within the Party and were incompetent in distinguishing between genuine and sham Marxism. In light of this weakness, the Party committee and the primary Party organizations constantly organized them to read books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao in coordination with the realities of their ideology and work. Since last year, we also had run a number of reading classes for training cadres by stages and by groups. After the new cadres participated in study, they raised more rapidly their level of consciousness in line.

Among the 140 workers in the model workshop, only a little more than 30 were veteran workers and the rest were all young workers. In sympathy with the rapid development of production, the plant not only put out ordinary machines for general use but also built giant mining and metallurgical equipment. This workshop not only took up a greater number of model-making tasks but also set higher and better requirements in respect of technique and quality. How to bring into play the role of the young workers was a question which was constantly borne in mind by a few new cadres in this workshop. For example, there developed among the young workers the idea that "while non-study of politics is a big question, non-study of technique does not matter much." The new cadres were aware that this way of thinking to neglect the study of technique was incorrect, but were unable to tell why. Later, they studied Chairman Mao's teaching that "the unity of politics and economy, the unity of politics and technique, leaves no room for doubt, is so year after year and forever so," and saw the light. They learned that the relationship of politics and technique was a dialectical unity, and the viewpoint to cut the two apart was metaphysical. After this question was clarified, they educated the young workers in the need of studying technique for the revolution, and also mobilized the veteran workers to help the young people to think and to pass on their technical knowledge. The incessant raising of the ideological and technical level of the young workers played a great role in revolution and production in the workshop. Prior to the great cultural revolution, this workshop was unable to take up all the model-making tasks assigned to the plant and had to call for external assistance in more than 50 percent of its tasks. In recent years, it was able to take up all the model-making tasks assigned to the whole plant and to overfulfill its tasks month after month with both quality and quantity assured.

The new cadres are in a higher state of vigilance against the class enemy but are relatively short of experience in class struggle. In coordination with the realities of the class struggle in our plant, we helped them see further the long-term and complicated nature of the class struggle in the historical period of socialism. For example, during the great cultural revolution, a historical counter-revolutionary in the iron casting workshop jumped up and down to undermine the grasping of the revolution and the promotion of production, and the masses had made criticism and waged struggle against him.

In the course of carrying out policies to the letter, he availed himself of the opportunity to reverse decisions. We mobilized the masses to dampen his counter-revolutionary arrogance. Last year, this bad fellow again outrageously spread rumors to undermine the grain policy of the Party. We used Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to analyze concrete deeds of this kind and helped the new cadres to raise their perceptual knowledge to the plane of rational knowledge and gain a deeper comprehension of the laws of the class struggle.

Since the new cadres are drawn from the masses, how are we going to help them adhere firmly to the mass line of the Party without alienating themselves from the masses after taking up leadership work? On the one hand, we repeatedly publicized the great significance of the mass line advocated by Chairman Mao in conjunction with the realities, and on the other hand, we helped them implement the mass line in all fields of work. In the course of expanding the plant, we relied on the working masses, and the installation of all of the more than 400 units (sets) of equipment and more than 30 units of giant traveling cranes was wholly solved by the working masses who brought their wisdom and strength into play. We accordingly used these striking examples to educate the new cadres so as to make them see the enormous role played by the masses when mobilized. Many new cadres thus gradually learned in one formidable task after another the method of working with the mass line.

* * *

Seriously Train the Cadres of National Minorities

by

Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Feb. 1, 1973)

The inhabitants of Laifeng hsien, Hupeh province are made up of T'uchia, Miao, Li and Han nationalities. During the socialist revolution for building socialism, large numbers of activists have emerged among the people of various nationalities. In accordance with the five requirements set by Chairman Mao for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels have selected them for assignment to leading posts at various levels. At present, more than 500 cadres of national minorities, equivalent to 40 percent of the cadres above the production team level have taken up leadership work at various levels. Among them more than 110 persons are serving as members of Party committees and revolutionary committees of the hsien, ch'ü and communes as well as the No. 1 and No. 2 of the ch'ü, communes and other units.

"The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, the Party committees and revolutionary committees at various levels in Laifeng hsien pay attention to conducting education in ideology and political line among these cadres of national minorities. For a time, Wang Tao-hua, secretary to the Party committee of the Hotung Commune and a cadre of T'uchia nationality, was satisfied with his good origin and strong capacity for work. He depended on plain class feelings to run affairs and showed laxity in the study of politics. The leading responsible comrade of the hsien committee who stayed at a selected spot there enlightened him with what he went through in person and what he learned from the positive and negative aspects of experience; he studied together with him the relevant teachings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. Through study, Wang Tao-hua raised his level of consciousness in the struggle in line. From then on, he read and studied seriously and strove to transform his world outlook. Last year, he and other comrades of the Party committee of the commune led the poor and lower-middle peasants to launch with thoroughness the mass movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture and scored new achievements.

The Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in Laifeng hsien actively trained and made bold use of the cadres of national minorities. Such cadres were allowed to undergo steeling in the three great revolutionary movements and to increase their resourcefulness through struggle. When problems arose in their work, they were offered help in good time. After an activist of T'uchia nationality became a cadre, the leadership boldly let him take up leadership work in a commune. At first, he worked actively and imposed strict demands on himself. But after he scored some achievements, he became complacent. After the responsible

comrade of the ch'ü committee discovered this, he went of his own accord to chat with him. The responsible comrade pointed out his problems and helped him analyze the danger of arrogance and complacency. The cadre was educated with the history of several major cases of arrogance within the Party which brought losses to the revolutionary cause, and he quickly rectified his shortcomings. Last year, he went to stay at a selected spot in a backward team, and ate, lived and worked together with the poor and lower-middle peasants. He investigated and studied things, and solved some problems which had surfaced but could not be solved in the past, thus bringing great improvement to revolution and production in this production team.

* * *

Actively Train and Boldly Use Women Cadres

by

the CPC Committee of the Peking Worsted Mill

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Feb. 1, 1973)

In accordance with the five requirements set by Chairman Mao for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, we have actively trained women cadres. When assigning cadres, we firmly adhered to the combination of men and women, new and old. Women cadres make up 36.6 percent of the cadres in the whole mill and 30.2 percent of the cadres assuming leadership duties at the intermediate level and above. These women cadres actively lead the masses to grasp the revolution and promote production, and they have played a very useful role in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Formerly, we were influenced by vestiges of feudal ideas and the revisionist line pushed through by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, and we were mentally inclined to slight the women. In words, we acknowledge the important role of the women, but in deeds, we were under the impression that the women comrades had many weaknesses but few strong points. We thought that because the women comrades were timid, sensitive and had no courage, they were unfit to take up leadership work. The training and use of women cadres were thus affected.

Are women comrades unfit to serve as cadres? The facts have given us a vigorous answer. Our plant set up the production rear-service workshop in 1969. At first, because the leading cadres were inapt at doing ideological work among the women, the masses made a lot of complaints and there was also no improvement in production. Later, we sent there two women cadres. One of them was newly selected from among the workers, and the other was a cadre at the intermediate level. They first laid their hands on ideological education and showed concern for the livelihood of the workers, thus winning the hearts of the masses through ideological and political work. They also helped the women workers solve their practical and difficult problems, and there was some improvement in the development of work in the workshop. This episode has made us feel that women cadres have many strong points because they work with great care, patience and warmth. Especially because they understand the sufferings of the women workers and comprehend the minds and requirements of the women comrades, it is more convenient for them to do women work. From then on, we understand that women cadres constitute an indispensable force for linking and uniting our Party with the broad masses of women, and have raised our consciousness in training women cadres.

"The successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat emerge in the mass struggle and grow to maturity through steeling in the stormy revolution." In accordance with this great teaching of Chairman Mao's, we constantly pay attention to selecting women cadres in the course of practical struggle and to training and testing women cadres through use. The concrete methods adopted are:

Politically, we show concern for them and offer them opportunities in study. Most women cadres have some family burden. Besides their work, they have also to tend to domestic affairs as well as the old and young. Therefore, they have less time for study. In order to raise their theoretical level and knowledge of policies, we especially pay attention to offering the women cadres opportunities in study. Women cadres are given first priority in attending certain reading classes divorced from production.

We boldly assign them tasks and give them concrete assistance and guidance. We firmly adhere to the principle of boldly assigning tasks without ignoring control. The newly selected women cadres are generally high in enthusiasm but less resourceful; they work carefully but lack courage. In view of this characteristic, it is imperative to train and use them in a planned manner so that they can increase their resourcefulness through struggle. For example, Comrade Chin Lan-hua, Party branch secretary of the C Squad in the Textile Department of our plant, was at first afraid that she was unequal to this heavy load because she was young in age and low in Party seniority, and the majority of workers in the workshop were her teachers. On the one hand, we taught her to learn humbly from the masses and encouraged her to rely on the veteran workers and display boldness in practice. On the other hand, we set this Party branch as a liaison point of the Party committee, constantly acquainted ourselves with their work, paid attention to heeding what the masses said of young Chin, and opportunely gave her assistance and guidance. In the past few years, young Chin rapidly raised both her level of consciousness in the struggle in line and her capacity for practical work.

It is imperative to take care of their difficulties as well as to bring their role into full play. The ordinary women cadres were often high in spirit, good in physique, high in enthusiasm and full of energy when they were young. But as they grow older and especially after they are married and have given birth to children, their family burden becomes heavier, they are not as physically fit as in the past, and they also give poorer performance in work. When changes of this kind occur among the women cadres, should we ignore such changes or go on training and using them? This is a question which we have constantly come across in practice. In this connection, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "when cadres are in difficulty as a result of illness, straitened means or domestic or other troubles, we must be sure to give them as much care as possible," we have to take care of their difficulties as well as to bring their role into full play. For example, Comrade Chang Hsüeh-min formerly worked in a serious and responsible manner when she was deputy secretary to the general Party branch in the Spinning Workshop. Seeing that she had two children and was poor in health and that her mother was suffering from hemiplegia, we temporarily let her go to work in the Party branch of a squad so that she and her husband could work at different times and take care of the old and young in the family. Some principal responsible comrades of the Party committee encouraged her to heighten her confidence in covercoming the difficulties. Under the solicitude of the Party organization, Chang Hsüeh-min has persisted in attending to her work up till now and made every effort to make a success of work in the Party branch.

How to handle correctly the above problems in accordance with the characteristics of the women holds the key to whether or not we can persevere in properly training and using the women cadres, and it must be dealt with seriously.

* * *

Regularly Conduct Education in Party Line

- Center for assisting and guiding Party members in study set up by the Party committee of the Hopeitun Commune in Wuch'ing hsien

by

Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Feb. 1, 1973)

In the course of grasping education in the struggle in line within the Party, the Party committee of the Hopeitun Commune in Wuch'ing hsien, Hopei, discovered that because some Party branches had few Party members, were short of leading cadres and exercised weak leadership, certain difficulties had been experience in conducting study within the Party and in leading the masses to study. In order to solve this question, it divided, beginning in April 1970, the 35 primary Party branches in the whole commune into ten sectors, and set up ten centers for assisting and guiding Party members in study. A center was set up in each branch in some cases, but was shared by two or three Party branches, and even by four or five Party branches in other cases. Under normal conditions, the Party members went to the center to study once every ten days. Study outside the center played the leading role but was supplemented by study within the center. Study within the center meant study within the Party, while study outside the center was conducted by Party members together with the masses. The Party members brought the problems which they encountered in study outside the center to the center for study and discussion, and used what they comprehended from study within the center to assist and guide the broad masses.

The content of study of the center for assisting and guiding Party members in study closely followed the situation and gave prominence to the central themes. During the anniversary of the convening of the 9th Congress of the Party in April 1970 for example, the various centers studied the line of unity and victory of the 9th Congress of the Party in accordance with the spirit of the Jen-min Jih-pao editorial. After the second plenum of the 9th CPC Central Committee, they systematically studied the fundamental line of the Party and the history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party. During the rectification campaign for criticizing revisionism, they centrally studied the three fundamental principles put forward by Chairman Mao, and fiercely criticized the towering crimes of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in restoring capitalism. New things were often studied in this way.

For the purpose of strengthening leadership, various Party committee members of the Hopeitung Commune assumed responsibility for the centers of different sectors. Whenever study was conducted within the center, they went there as students to study together with the Party members. They also served as tutors, looked for problems, and helped improve the method of running the centers. Teaching by words and by deeds, they selected and trained over the course of two years or more 57 tutors to form a contingent of tutors.

Among them there were 31 secretaries and deputy secretaries, and 26 Party branch committee members and Party members. Each center was served by three to six tutors. A leadership group was set up in each center for assisting and guiding study. All important matters pertaining to the running of the center must be collectively studied by the leadership group. This brought into full play the initiative taken by the leading members of the basic-level Party branches in operating these centers, thus sensibly strengthening the leadership of the Party over the centers for assisting and guiding study.

More than two years of practice in running these centers has shown that the center for assisting and guiding study which has a definite number of leading cadres and follows a definite system of study is actually a miniature form of Party school in the countryside that is adapted to local conditions in a manner suitable to the times. Study within the center is used to lead study outside the center, and Party members are used to lead the masses. The Party members are students within the center, but when they study together with the masses outside the center, they also are the tutors. They take the lead in study, thus effectively giving impetus to the mass movement for studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought in the whole commune. Through operating these centers, the broad masses of Party members have greatly raised their level of consciousness in the class struggle and struggle in line and played the exemplary role of the vanguard in the three great revolutionary movements. Because the new Party members are effectively taught and trained after their joining the Party, they are able to grow to maturity and improve themselves at a fast rate. At present, more than 170 new Party members have taken up various kinds of duties in brigades and production teams, and more than 20 new Party members have served as No. 1 and No. 2 in brigades throughout the commune. The veteran Party members are shining with revolutionary youth. Certain old Party members who formerly thought in terms of "retirement" and "handling over" now contend for carrying heavy loads for the revolution. Because the Party did not assign any work task to Liu Chih-pang, a Party member over 60 years old in the Hsiaoyangchuang Brigade, he told the Party branch of his own accord: "I am incapable of doing anything else, but I can be asked to breed pigs." After he was put in charge of the pig farm, he gave impetus to the development of the pig breeding undertaking in the whole brigade, and there were on the average three pigs to each household.

* * *

Educate Party Members To Lead the Masses Forward

by

Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Feb. 1, 1973)

During the rectification campaign for criticizing revisionism, the Party branch of the Ch'ichiayints'un Brigade of the T'ients'un Commune in Weihanwei municipality, Shantung, firmly grasped education in ideological and political line for the Party members, and brought into full play their exemplary role as the vanguard in the three great revolutionary movements.

For a time, because the Party branch of this brigade had not adequately educated the Party members, the exemplary role of the Party members as the vanguard had not been brought into full play. During the rectification campaign for criticizing revisionism, the Party branch came to understand that consciousness should first be brought to the vanguard force and only a vanguard force with consciousness could lead and advance together with the masses. Therefore, it decided to give the Party members a stronger course of education. When dealing with certain important problems, it first strove to unify thought and action within the Party before the masses were mobilized and led to act in unison. When the counter-revolutionary crimes of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i were criticized and repudiated, the Party branch of the brigade insisted on walking one step ahead within the Party, and the Party members took the lead in making criticism and repudiation as they studied. The rectification campaign for criticizing revisionism thus reaped better results.

In the course of educating the Party members, the Party branch of the Ch'ichiayints'un Brigade persisted in setting high criteria for the advanced elements of the proletariat and imposing strict demands on the Party members. It continuously practiced criticism and self-criticism to strengthen Party spirit and overcome non-proletarian ideas. When summer sowing was in progress last year, for the purpose of increasing income from side occupations, a Party branch member intended to send a portion of women labor to the city to take up casual labor work and to allow another portion of women labor to abandon farm work for embroidery work. No sooner this way of thinking reared its head, it was accordingly criticized by the Party members. They declared that the release of labor from the first line of agriculture to grasp side occupations in the busy season was in contravention with the policy of "all-round development with grain as the key link." This Party branch member admitted his mistake and immediately organized the whole labor force to join the fight against the drought and for summer sowing.

For a time, CYL branch secretary Ch'i Ch'i-chia, a new Party member showed less zeal in waging ideological struggle, and was unable to criticize sternly the shortcomings and mistakes of the CYL members and young people. The masses pointed out this shortcoming of his, and in response to the education, Ch'i Ch'i-chia restored once again the revolutionary spirit of daring to speak out and act which he displayed when he first joined the Party.

He took the initiative in making a self-examination of his fear of "offending people" at a meeting of CYL members, and full of vigor and vitality, he led the broad masses of young people to fight on the first line of the three great revolutionary movements.

In accordance with the conditions and characteristics of the Party members, the Party branch of the Ch'ichiach'ints'un Brigade arranged definite work for each Party member so that they could strengthen their Party spirit through steeling in the revolutionary struggle of the masses and draw the Party closer to the masses. Sixty-five-year-old Party member Ku Hsi-lun had served as the first-term Party branch secretary of this brigade. He originally thought that since he was advanced in age and sick, he could no longer work for the Party. The Party branch encouraged him not to allow his ambition to decline because of age but to carry load for the revolution. It also held him responsible for work for "hitting at one thing and opposing three things." He gave a remarkable performance in such work. After new Party member T'ao I-ch'ang became leader of No. 1 Production Team, he put forth his utmost revolutionary effort and actively grasped the revolution and promote production. No. 1 Production Team became an advanced team not long afterward. In the past, some Party members thought that ideological work was the business of the leadership and had nothing to do with them. Now they understand that every Party member should become a model in political work and take the initiative in helping other comrades.

Seeing the role played by the Party members, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants declared with joy: "The Party members of our brigade are leaders in the revolution and production, and with such good leaders, each step taken will lead socialist construction to a higher plane."

* * *

Firmly Adhere to Democratic Centralism, Bring the Role of "Squad Members" into Play

by

the CPC Jutung Hsien Committee, Kiangsu Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Feb. 17, 1973)

Democratic centralism is the organizational principle of our Party. The creation of a political situation in which there are both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness--through seriously and firmly adhering to democratic centralism and bringing into play the enthusiasm of the "squad members" within the Party committee--offers an important guarantee to the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the various policies of the Party.

We have come to understand through practice that in order to adhere firmly to democratic centralism, it is imperative to advocate the practice of "letting all people have their say" and oppose the practice of "what I say counts."

The "Squad Leader" Must Know Himself

In order to advocate the practice of "letting all people have their say" and oppose the practice of "what I say counts," the secretary or deputy secretary must first be required to practice the democratic style of work. The "squad leader" must know himself before democracy can truly be developed. We have learned a profound lesson from one episode. On that occasion, when our secretary and two deputy secretaries passed through the chemical fertilizer plant of the hsien, some comrades in the plant proposed that a casual worker be recruited from among the rural educated youth of the propaganda team stationed in the plant. The three of them discussed the matter at the time, and because they thought that the question involved but an individual and was of not much importance, they consented to the proposal. However, after other standing committee members were informed of this, a comrade pointed out that this was not in correspondence with the provisions of the relevant policy since a shortage of one individual could be solved by making adjustment within the plant to insure the increase of production without taking on an additional worker. The secretary and deputy secretaries felt that what this comrade said was correct, but since they had given the consent, should that be changed? They were of the opinion that after a correct idea was heard, whether or not it was adopted put the democratic style of work to test. The "squad leader" therefore sent someone to the plant to explain things and retract the original consent.

In connection with this episode, the secretary recalled a string of problems. For example, why was it always necessary for him to attend and speak at meetings separately presided over by standing committee members? Why was it that although the standing committee members had made known the attitude on behalf of the hsien committee at some meetings, some basic-level

cadres still said that without the "instructions" of the secretary, it would be difficult for them to implement such attitude on their return? Why was it that when the standing committee members compared notes and discussed work, they always spoke in terms of "reporting" and "asking for instructions"? Having grasped these phenomena that were considered to be normal in everyday business, the secretary seriously made a self-dissection, and perceived that this was due to his having consciously or unconsciously looked upon himself as "wiser" than the committee members in routine work. He therefore seriously criticized himself at a standing committee meeting.

In routine work, the secretary or deputy secretary must truly perceive that the committee members have their strong points as well as shortcomings, and that they must learn from each other and overcome their weaknesses by acquiring the strong points of others before they really can form a strong militant collective. Therefore, before an important question is discussed at a Party committee meeting, we always strive to make the "squad members" communicate with each other. Furthermore, the "squad leader" should do everything possible to go with the relevant committee members deep into the basic level to learn from the masses and from comrades who know the ropes through practice. When a question is discussed at a meeting, before the committee members have fully aired their views, it is undesirable for the "squad leader" to draw conclusions hastily. The relevant committee members can sum up all views on certain questions, and it is not necessary for the secretary to "beat time" in everything. Sometimes, because individual committee members have not clearly made known their attitude on a certain question, the matter can be discussed again and again after the meeting. The facts show that the "squad leader" must truly adopt the attitude of equality toward each member of the Party committee and attentively listen to what they say before he can make others speak freely.

"Squad Members" Must All Bare Their Minds

In order to advocate the practice of "letting all people have their say," the "squad leader" must know himself, and the joint efforts of the "squad members" must be relied upon. For a period after the formation of the present hsien committee, some individual standing committee members adopted the attitude of spending more time in listening and less time in speaking at Party committee meetings. Some comrades stated their views in a roundabout way and made "a detour into the harbor." Why? As we understood from our conversations, this was because the old, the middle-aged and the young had some misgivings toward each other. The old cadres were afraid that other comrades would look upon their views as "old conventions and cocky." The new cadres were afraid that others would say that they gave lip service to something and were arrogant and self-complacent. The cadres at the intermediate level thought that they were formerly the led and although they were now combined with the veteran cadres, "the bench could not be as high as the table". Again, because these comrades were separately put in charge of different departments of work, they often confused the relationship between the committee members and the secretary with the relationship between the department and the Party committee.

These misgivings showed that some comrades among our "squad members" had blurred ideas on the Party. We therefore took hold of this question, and

in the course of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, we fought self and criticized revisionism to strengthen the Party spirit in conjunction with the realities of the struggle between the two lines. The "squad members" strove to cease beating around the bush in personal relations, to carry loads for the Party cause, to speak courageously for implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the general and specific policies of the whole hsien. The vigorous and lively phase of baring one's mind and speaking freely made its appearance at Party committee meetings. Last year, we planned to suspend the teachers' training courses and borrow the school premises for launching political movements. A standing committee member in charge of educational work felt that it was improper to do so, but he also was afraid that others would accuse him of departmentalism when he put the view forward. After an ideological struggle, he thought of the need to develop the educational undertaking of the Party, tossed overboard the idea of personal gain or loss and put forward a different view. The Party committee adopted his view.

We also repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's "On Strengthening the Party Committee System," "Methods of Work of Party Committees" and other relevant works, reviewed the principles of Party life, and made all committee members understand that the leadership of the Party committee means the collective leadership of the Party committee. The relationship between the secretary and the committee members is based on the obedience of the minority to the majority and not on the secretary having the final say. In order to accomplish its own leading task, the Party committee must bring into full play the role of its "squad members." We have a standing committee member who formerly seldom spoke when questions were discussed by the Party committee because she thought that she was a new Party member and cadre. Through study, she strengthened her Party sense, and after she acquired a clear idea of her duty in the Party committee, she actively stated her views at meetings. On one occasion, because she was unable to attend a Party committee meeting due to illness, she gave a written account of her findings respecting the attendance rate of women in a commune and her views on how to strengthen work for protecting the health of women and children for the reference of the Party committee when such work was discussed. The Party committee adopted her views and opportunely handed them over to the departments concerned for implementation.

From the contrast between having misgivings toward each other and baring of minds, we realize that if the "squad members" always ponder over personal relations, the three sides of the old, the middle-aged and the young can only be combined in form, but cannot be truly unified as one. It is imperative to develop a high sense of responsibility toward the Party cause, to speak freely one's mind, to do things according to the Party spirit and principle and to advocate the practice of "letting all people have their say" in the Party committee before the superiority of the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young can be brought into full play.

After minds are bared and channels are left wide open for words, we feel at ease when we have to take issue with controversial views on some questions. When a question is at issue, we jointly grasp two points: One is

to make a concrete analysis of the disagreement and to draw a clear line of demarcation between questions of ideological understanding and those of political stand without wantonly labeling each other. Even on questions of stand, it is also believed that a change can be effected through criticism and self-criticism. The other is to admit that the knowledge of things follows a course, to hold the belief that comrades with mistaken ideas would gradually revise their own views through practice, and to refrain from negotiating "sharp turns." Consideration is given to the fact that truth is sometimes in the hands of the minority, and the minority must be allowed to keep their own views. Therefore, we are free from restraints when we speak, and we have peace of mind after a debate. Each debate gives people a better understanding of each other and a better understanding of the question at issue.

It Is Necessary To Concentrate Correct Ideas When Advocating the Practice of "Letting All People Have Their Say"

The object of developing democracy and letting all say freely what they want to say is to concentrate correct ideas and promote the development of revolution and production. Alienated from this objective of concentrating correct ideas, the development of democracy and the practice of "letting all people have their say" would become meaningless empty talks. This is unfavorable to the development of revolution and production and would bring losses to the interests of the Party and the people. Therefore, it is necessary to handl correctly the relationship between democracy and centralism. We have learned lessons in this connection.

In the autumn of 1970, we conducted a discussion around the question of whether it was necessary to muster for training the basic-level cadres and to reorganize the leading bodies at the basic level. At the meeting, some people were of the opinion that the reorganization of the leading bodies at the basic level was a major question bearing on the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship, and they advocated that this be carried out at once. Some were of the view that as the very busy season of autumn harvesting and autumn planting was in progress at the time, the cadres could not quit the "firing line." The two kinds of views were engaged in lively controversy. At the time, we did not draw a clearcut line between the correct view and the incorrect view, but simply adopted, according to the principle of making the minority obey the majority, the mistaken resolution on concentrating more than one thousand ch'ü and commune cadres in the hsien for conducting studies over half a month. As a result, this affected the quality of autumn sowing and to a certain extent the enthusiasm of a section of comrades for speaking.

Subsequently, we seriously studied Chairman Mao's discussions on democratic centralism in connection with this lesson. We knew that democracy itself is not the aim, and the practice of "letting all people have their say" is for the purposes of concentrating correct ideas and achieving unified thinking, policies, plans, command and actions. In order to concentrate correct ideas, the "squad leader" must read and study seriously, investigate and study things deeply among the masses and raise his ability to distinguish

between right and wrong. Meanwhile, he also must dare to deal with, and be good at dealing with, comrades holding erroneous views. In light of this lesson, we also read "The State and Revolution" and "The Manifesto of the Communist Party," and seriously grasped the profound meaning of the idea that the proletariat not only must make use of its political domination to suppress the resistance of the exploiters but also must "increase as fast as possible the aggregate output of the productive force." We knew that in order to consolidate the proletarian dictatorship, we must dialectically unify revolution and production, grasp revolution, promote production and accelerate socialist economic construction. The failure to distinguish between correct and erroneous ideas in the past was mainly due to some of our comrades having stood the revolution against production. Having summed up this experience and lesson, we subsequently showed greater consciousness in summing up the correct ideas.

On the eve of the autumn harvest in 1972, when the leading ch'ü and commune cadres of the whole hsien were brought together to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work in the hsien city, there was an outbreak of cotton boll worms. Through discussion, the hsien committee quickly unified understanding and sent back at once the principal responsible personnel of the ch'ü and communes to organize the masses to control the insect pest and protect the cotton crop. After fighting a three-day-long battle together with the masses, the ch'ü and commune cadres adopted effective measures for controlling the spread of the insect pest, and returned to the hsien city to carry on their studies. In this way, the campaign for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work was properly carried out and the natural disaster was overcome with the support of the cadres and the masses.

* * *

Be Good at Being a "Squad Leader," Advocate the Practice of "Letting All People Have Their Say"

by

Shih Ts'ui-yen (石翠岩)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Feb. 17, 1973)

In sympathy with the development in depth of the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work and the incessant heightening of consciousness in the struggle in line, the No. 1 of the Party organization has also incessantly strengthened his consciousness in persisting in the practice of "letting all people have their say." This is a very good phenomenon in Party life. For the sake of further enlivening the democratic life within the Party and strengthening the collective leadership of the Party committee, we should sum up experiences in this field and firmly adhere to the principle of democratic centralism.

Some comrades think that because they have a long historical background in struggle and greater experience, their views are "wiser" than those of others. They therefore do not insist on "letting all people have their say."

Is the view of a person who has a long historical background in struggle and greater experience necessarily wiser than those of others? Not necessarily so. Because the members of the Party committee have gone through the struggle in different ways and their degree of consciousness may be high or low, their knowledge of problems is also at variance. Comrades who have a long historical background in struggle and greater experience are the treasures of our Party, and they often are able to put forward better ideas. This should be acknowledged. But the experience and knowledge of an individual are limited. While you are strong in this field, you may be weak in another field. Furthermore, the revolutionary cause is continuously developing. Your view may be correct today, but with the development and change of the situation, it may not necessarily be in correspondence with the objective reality. Therefore, as the No. 1 of the Party organization, you must look for deficiencies from yourself through dividing one into two. You must look at your comrades through dividing one into two, learn their strong points, sensibly position yourself among the "squad members," and humbly heed different kinds of views. Meanwhile, because you have been educated by the Party longer and have greater experience in implementing the Party system of democratic centralism, you should properly sum up the experiences and lessons, set an example with your own conduct, and conscientiously persist in "letting all people have their say." You cannot carry on your back the burden of "long historical background in struggle and greater experience" and advocate that what you say counts.

Some comrades also talk in terms of developing democracy and relying upon the masses. But once other people put forward a greater number of views, they feel impatient. They hold that it is difficult to reach agreement when there are too many views and it is more "gratifying" for them to have the final say.

Is it difficult to reach agreement when there are too many views? No. The fact that there are many views shows that people are willing to put their brains to work to ponder over problems and dare to make known their views. This is a good thing. "When more people take part in discussion, the enthusiasm is high and the drive great." With you giving one view and I putting forward another, views are widely expressed. The greater the number of views, the more they can be compared, and it is more favorable to concentrating the correct ideas and bringing about the uninterrupted development of the revolutionary cause.

We advocate the practice of "letting all people have their say" and are opposed to the practice of "what I say counts." This does not mean that it is no longer necessary for the secretary of the Party committee to make decisions. As the No. 1, he has to make decisions on questions discussed by the Party committee. Otherwise, there will be no centralization and unity, and failure to adopt resolutions would impede the implementation of the line and general and specific policies of the Party. However, centralization must be based on democracy. Without democracy, there cannot be any correct centralization. We are opposed to the erroneous tendency of taking correct centralization as the practice of "what I say counts" and of refusing to centralize the correct ideas. We also must guard against taking arbitrary action under the pretext of centralization and unity without seriously listening to different kinds of views. There must be democracy as well as centralization within the Party committee, and things must be done in strict accordance with the Party principle of democratic centralism. Only in this way can correct decisions be made and correct leadership be enforced.

* * *

Create Conditions for Encouraging Freedom of Speech

by

Liu T'ung-sheng (刘同生)
Party branch secretary of No. 1 Company of a certain artillery regiment of the Shanghai Garrison District

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Feb. 17, 1973)

On one occasion, a meeting of the Party branch committee was studying the plan for conducting education in line in the company unit. At the time, I was carrying out a heavy production task in the company unit. What was to done in order to delay neither the revolution nor production? I thought that since the secretary was the one presiding over the meeting of the Party branch committee, he should first but forward some basic view. I therefore conceived of a plan and produced it at the meeting for general discussion. Some comrades raised certain questions which I thought I had pondered over. Without waiting for them to finish talking, I hastened to make explanations. Because of this, those present had nothing more to say and the plan was thus adopted.

But problem arose in the course of implementing this plan. One day, what the plan arranged was to hold a class on education in line, but the rice seed that was being soaked in the water containers was urgently needed for seeding the fields. What was to be done? One committee member of the Party branch said that the class ought to be held as usual, but some manpower could be released for sowing the rice seed, and a makeup class could be held for such persons in the evening. From now on, some comrades should be put on duty by turns to insure the proper management of the fields. "Why was so good a suggestion not put forward at the meeting of the Party branch committee?" I asked this comrade. He said: "You had called the tune at the meeting, and what else could we say?" This remark hit the nail on the head, and hit home at my vulnerable spot in thinking that I was always right.

From then on, I paid attention to "sounding the gongs with a thousand drumsticks" and actively created conditions. I saw to it that "a notice to reassure the public" was first issued before a meeting. At the meeting, I often explained the situation and set out the task. I conceived of a greater number of conditions and assumed a greater number of possibilities so that those present could make comparison and judgment, and fully air their views. Because of this, the meetings of the Party branch committee were held in high spirits, and some committee members who normally seldom said much also could freely bare their minds.

* * *

When Proved To Be Improper, Resolutions Also Must Be Revised Collectively

by

Ku Liu-feng (顾柳风)
Party branch secretary of No. 4 Company of a certain artillery regiment of the Shanghai Garrison District

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Feb. 17, 1973)

One day, Young Liu, the leader of the cooking squad, worriedly brought me into the kitchen, uncovered the pot to show me the scorched rice, and told me: "Political officer, there are now too few hands in the cooking squad!" Hearing what Young Liu said, my heart sank. For the purpose of further implementing preparedness for war, the Party branch committee had specially studied the question of training service personnel, and ruled that only two persons could be kept by the cooking squad for preparing meals each day, and the rest should all go to take part in training. But it was now apparent that it was too great a strain for two persons to prepare meals for the whole company, and the sideline production also could not be taken care of. In the long run, the livelihood management of the whole company would be affected, and this would be a big problem. The resolution of the Party branch committee ought to be revised quickly! But as I was about to utter this remark, I swallowed it back because in the past I had committed the mistake of arbitrarily changing the resolution of the Party branch committee. As a result, there was no unity in thought on the part of the committee members, and the development of work was affected. When I thought up to this point, I told Young Liu: "Don't get excited first. Let me refer this question to the Party branch committee."

In the evening, I met with some other committee members of the Party branch and acquainted them with the recent conditions in the cooking squad. They also had heard of similar reports, and they all felt that the resolution adopted at the last meeting had overlooked the characteristics of rear-service work. Later, they formulated a new plan: Two members of the cooking squad should still be kept at home, but flexible arrangements should be made for those cooks taking part in training, so that they might go back to work in the kitchen when it was busy, but were trained together with the fighting squad when work was slack. The contradiction between military training and rear-service work was thus solved.

* * *

The "Old Blacksmith" Does Not Change His Natural Color

- About deputy secretary Kao Tzu-hsiu of the Party Committee of the Hsinhsiang Municipal Tools Plant

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Feb. 17, 1973)

Each Swing of the Hammer Hits the Nail on the Head

At the Hunglu Workshop of the Hsinhsiang Tools Plant, an old worker more than 50 years old whose head was already greying, worked as energetically as a young man. He sometimes shoveled coal into the red-hot furnace, and sometimes swung the sixteen-pound sledge-hammer and struck pieces of red-hot steel plates into up-to-the-standard molds. Seeing that his brow was beaded with perspiration, a young worker handed him a towel and said warmly: "Old Kao, wipe off the perspiration and rest a while." Old Kao took the towel, wiped his face, and went on working. The young worker noticed the thick layer of calluses on the hands of Old Kao when the latter took the towel, and he told another worker: "The calluses on the hands of our old blacksmith have not receded a bit!" This "old blacksmith" is deputy secretary Kao Tzu-hsiu of the Party committee of this tools plant.

Forty years ago when Kao Tzu-hsiu was twelve years old, he began to learn the trade of the blacksmith, and a layer of calluses developed on his hands. After liberation, he served at different times as chairman of the trade union, workshop supervisor and secretary of the Party branch of the workshop, but at no time did he leave his production post.

After the tempering of the great proletarian cultural revolution, Kao Tzu-hsiu served as vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the plant and became deputy secretary of the Party committee of the plant soon afterward. Although he assumed higher duties and his standing had changed, he did not change his natural color of braving hard and bitter struggles, and he persisted in not cutting himself off from labor, the masses and realities. On one occasion, Kao Tzu-hsiu returned to Hsinhsiang after attending a meeting in Chengchow, but instead of going home and taking a meal, he rushed to the plant, and found that the night-shift workers were racing against time in repairing a 300-ton friction press. Seeing this, he rolled up his sleeves and joined others in work. As dark night gradually approached, the workers advised him to go home and take a rest, but Kao Tzu-hsiu replied: "The 300-ton friction press is the key equipment of the whole plant, and before it is repaired, I also cannot go to sleep even though I lie on my bed." Impelled by him, the workers worked hard and skillfully, and the press was quickly repaired. When the general overhaul of a milling machine was carried out at No. 3 workshop, he worked all night together with the workers until the machine was repaired. When No. 1 workshop was removed to another site, he pulled the machines together with the workers. He actively participated in all kinds of labor in the plant. Because of this, the calluses on his hand did not recede a bit. Through labor, he knew the production conditions of the whole plant as well as his fingers and palm. The workers were also willing to bare their minds to him, thus enabling him to take the initiative in leading the revolution and production. All workers praised him saying: "When Old Kao works, he really works like the old

blacksmith swinging his sledge-hammer--with each swing of the hammer hitting the nail on the head."

He Does Not Seek Special Treatment

On one occasion, Kao Tzu-hsiu came home after attending a meeting in another place. As soon as he made his way into his house, he discovered that there was one more door-board in the house. What was the matter? As he was wondering, a carpenter from the plant arrived to install a door for his small room. He asked the carpenter: "Have doors been installed for the small rooms of all workers' dependents?" The carpenter replied: "The masses can wait, but the leadership has instructed me to install the door first in your home." "I am also one of the masses, and it will do for you to come and install the door for me after you have installed doors for others." Kao Tzu-hsiu adhered to his own view again and again. The carpenter still tried to convince him saying: "Since the door-board has been brought in and the wall has also been conditioned for the installation, let the door be installed this time." Kao Tzu-hsiu thought: "Should I acquiesce this time, would that mean the beginning of my estrangement from the masses?" After making a number of persuasions, this carpenter was obliged to leave with the door-board.

Over a good number of years, Kao Tzu-hsiu consistently upheld the good style of practicing self-denial and sharing weal and woe with the masses. During the Spring Festival one year, the plant bought from the countryside some foodstuffs, and some people advocated their distribution first among the leading cadres. Kao Tzu-hsiu at once boycotted the idea. His daughter had been sent to the countryside for steeling for more than two years. When someone persuaded him to approach his old colleague in the hsien so that work could be found for his daughter in the city, Kao Tzu-hsiu also refused to do so. He said: "It is essential to have the children re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, and the cadres cannot seek special treatment."

Kao Tzu-hsiu's exemplary deeds in abiding by state and Party discipline greatly educated the workers of the whole plant. Many cadres of this plant followed Kao Tzu-hsiu's example, consciously abided by Party discipline, and shared weal and woe with the masses, thus winning the praise of the masses.

NCNA correspondents

* * *

"Her Heart Is as Clear as the Spring Water"

- About the deeds of Party branch secretary of the Loho Brigade in uniting the comrades

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Feb. 24, 1973)

"Her heart is as clear as the spring water." This is used by the cadres and the masses of the Loho Brigade of the Ch'enghsiang Commune in P'ingnan hsien, Kwangsi, to praise their old Party branch secretary Lin Ch'ün-ying. They mean to say that Lin Ch'ün-ying is candid, imposes strict demands on herself and is sincere to her comrades.

The use of this sentence to describe Lin Ch'ün-ying does not go beyond the normal or proper limits.

Having served as a cadre for more than twenty years, Lin Ch'ün-ying not only works diligently, attentively and cautiously, but also shows boundless proletarian enthusiasm toward uniting the majority of comrades within and outside the Party. She often said: "Every additional class brother united adds strength to the revolutionary force." Deeds of this kind can be found offhand in Loho.

After demobilized serviceman Yeh Shou-han returned to the village in 1965, he worked enthusiastically and actively, and was elected a committee member of the Party branch of the brigade and commander of a militia platoon. Later, seeing that some demobilized servicemen had gone to work in factories, he developed ideological trouble, and for a time, he showed resentment and was unwilling to go on carrying his load. Some committee members of the Party branch said: There are more than 4,000 cadres and commune members in Loho. Can it be said that another militia platoon commander could not be found? Let him be dismissed outright. Lin Ch'un-ying disagreed with this view. She said: How can a cadre be discarded just because of his shortcomings and mistakes? Just think of this: when we first took part in revolutionary work, we knew not how to express ourselves and to work, and it was the Party that taught us how to do things. When we tumbled, it also was the Party that helped us to find our feet. She was of the opinion that Yeh Shou-han could not be simply relieved of his duties as militia platoon commander, but should be helped to overcome his mistaken ideas. She persevered in conducting work of persuasion and education for Yeh Shou-han. She did not give up when she ran into snags, nor did she feel discouraged when she was unable to obtain results. In the end, working in coordination with Yeh Shou-han's parents, she finally used the sufferings of the old society to raise his class consciousness and arouse his enthusiasm for going on to make revolution and actively carrying the load.

Militant and candid, Wang Kuei-chen who is in charge of women's work in the brigade is well known as "the machinegun." But at a meeting for waging struggle against the enemy, the "machinegun" was mum. Some people recommended that she be severely criticized by the Party branch. Lin Ch'ün-ying was of the view that making wanton criticism without a clear knowledge of the situation was unfavorable to unity and also could not yield good results. After the meeting, she immediately went to chat with Wang Kuei-chen. Actually, Wang Kuei-chen was unable to arrive at a right perception

of the criticism made by the masses against her during the great cultural revolution, and harboring resentment, she developed the passive feeling that "rather than be a protruding beam washed by rains," it was better for her "to take a bath in clean water and sit in a cool place." Having diagnosed her ideological pulse, Lin Ch'ün-ying told her: Kuei-chen, have you given any thought to this matter? Why was it that the landlord in question, whom everybody struggled against, had recorded item by item whom had been given his houses and fields and who had struggled against him in preparation for a change of political climate? With the presence of such a fellow, could you be permitted to "take a bath in clean water and sit in a cool place"? The class struggle has still a long way to go!

These few short sentences hit right into Wang Kuei-chen's heart. Following this, Lin Ch'ün-ying also studied together with her Chairman Mao's teachings on the correct handling of self and the masses. Wang Kuei-chen was further illuminated ideologically and she made up her mind to throw herself into the seething class struggle.

Lin Ch'ün-ying was not only able to unite, educate and help some Party members and cadres with shortcomings and mistakes. She also was able to do things sensibly according to Party principle, to bare her mind to others, and to unite those comrades who had opposed her to advance together. She declared: A person cannot be absolutely correct, and when he is opposed by others, he also must look for the causes from himself.

A woman Party member called Hu Jih-ying of the Tak'o Production Team had opposed Lin Ch'ün-ying during the great cultural revolution. On one occasion, when she was not re-elected as a storekeeper in the production team, she suspected that Lin Ch'ün-ying had worked against her behind her back. Actually this was not so. But Lin Ch'ün-ying still felt that she had not done enough for Hu Jih-ying. She was of the opinion that Hu Jih-ying worked in a serious and responsible manner and dared to wage struggle. This was her strong point. Her weakness was that she adopted a comparatively rigid attitude toward the masses and did not pay attention to criticism. Lin Ch'ün-ying thought that she should painstakingly help such an essentially good comrade overcome her shortcomings so that she could forge ahead continuously. She therefore rushed to the Tak'o Production Team, and took pains to lead the cadres and commune members there to deal with Hu Jih-ying on the basis of one dividing into two. She also went to see Hu Jih-ying, and asked her to state her views on her own work and the work of the Party branch. Lin Ch'ün-ying first made a self-examination of her own shortcomings in not working meticulously and in failing to take at the right time the initiative to conduct work among the commune members. Meanwhile, she also sternly pointed out Hu Jih-ying's problems in her relations with the masses, and exhorted her to heed humbly mass criticism.

After Hu Jih-ying untied her ideological knot, she recalled a number of past events. On one occasion in particular, she quarreled bitterly with a commune member. At the time, flood water of extraordinary magnitude was

rising in the Lo River, and after Lin Ch'Un-ying heard of the news, she paid no attention to personal safety, rowed a boat over the vast expanse of flood water and properly settled this dispute. Lin Ch'Un-ying's words and deeds made Hu Jih-ying realize that Old Lin was really a candid and good comrade. Later, Hu Jih-ying seriously rectified her own shortcomings, and when another re-election took place in the production team, she was elected leader of the women team.

Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

* * *

"Only a Column of Wild Geese Can Fly to a Distant Place"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Feb. 24, 1973)

The Walikou Brigade, an advanced model in learning from Tachai in agriculture, is located at Huangmaokeng at the foot of the Taliang Mountains in Meiku hsien, Szechwan province. The Party branch of the brigade is praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Yi nationality as "the leading goose flying high."

How does the leading goose lead the column properly? As Comrade Chiniupuha, secretary of the Party branch, has aptly put it, "only a column of wild geese can fly to a distant place." In order to lead the masses forward along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the "squad members" of the Party branch must strengthen revolutionary unity on the basis of Mao Tsetung thought.

For a time, there were some irresponsible and satiric remarks to the effect that while some cadres constantly "devoted their efforts" to manual work in the brigade, some cadres constantly went to other places to attend meetings in order to "make themselves known." Hearing these remarks, Loketajen, deputy leader of the brigade, also had the same feeling. He wondered why he should work that hard at home!

After Chiniupuha discovered this first sign of discontent, he knew that he had not done enough in grasping political and ideological construction in the Party branch. Therefore, besides setting an example with his own conduct through taking the lead in participating in labor, he also educated the comrades, who constantly went to other places to attend meetings, to pay attention to modesty and prudence and to participate in collective production labor as much as possible. Meanwhile, he instructed other committee members of the Party branch to adopt a correct attitude toward honor. One day, he invited Loketajen to the "valley of blood and tears," the cave of the demons where the slaves were cruelly oppressed by the slave-owners. He recalled the deep misery experienced by the people before liberation, and sincerely told Loketajen: "Because we had no wings, the Party gave us wings. Because we knew not how to fly high, the Party taught us to fly. It is entirely due to the navigation route charted by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line that we emancipated slaves have become what we are today. The abundant fruits of Walikou are derived through the hard struggle of all! We of the Party branch have still not done enough, and in the face of achievements, we should give more thought to our weaknesses, shortcomings and mistakes...." What Chiniupuha said deeply touched Loketajen. "You have said the right things, Chiniupuha. When there are grains of sand in our eyes, the road ahead is not clear. Through contending for merits and getting rid of our loads, we would forget our origin. It looks that we of the Party branch has to go on opposing conceit and self-complacency." The hearts of the two were closely linked together.

On one occasion, at a meeting for the brigade cadres to practice criticism and self-criticism, Kujih, Chiniupuha's son and a CYL member, directly transmitted to his father the criticism of the masses to the effect that his father showed not enough respect for Chiniukep'ei, leader of No. 2 Production Team. After Chiniuke-Pei made arrangements for production in the production team, Chiniupuha lightly changed such arrangements without consulting him, thus thwarting Chiniukep'ei's enthusiasm. Chiniupuha expressed on the spot that this criticism was to the point. He not only made a self-examination before Chiniukep'ei, but also scrutinized his shortcoming of having not done enough in communicating with and supporting other cadres of the brigade. From then on, Chiniupuha paid greater attention to respecting the views of other cadres in deeds. Last year, there was a reduction in the output of early buckwheat in Walikou due to natural calamities. When autumn buckwheat was planted, there appeared the contradiction of autumn buckwheat and yuanken (元根) contending for land. Chiniupuha first went to solicit the view of Shihkucheng, leader of the brigade. After this, the two also effected a full exchange of views with other cadres of the brigade, and a solution was found. This resulted in a bumper harvest of both buckwheat and yuanken.

Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

* * *

Learn from the "Squad Members," Work on "Squad Members"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Feb. 24, 1973)

Party branch secretary Cheng Chih-shen of the YUyang Brigade in P'ingnan hsien, Fukien is a new cadre. When he first served as Party branch secretary, his enthusiasm was very high, but he was not good at discussing things with the "squad members," thus affecting the enthusiasm of some committee members of the Party branch. On one occasion, he formulated a plan for altering the river course and reclaiming land and brought it up at a meeting of the Party branch committee. Without waiting for others to make a thorough discussion, he talked a lot. At the time, although the majority of committee members expressed consent, deputy secretary Chang K'ai-yen was mum on the issue.

After the meeting came to an end, Young Cheng felt rather uneasy. He thought: As the secretary of the former Party branch, Chang K'ai-yen joined revolutionary work earlier and had more experience. Why didn't he say anything? He went of his own accord to chat with Chang K'ai-yen and solict his views. He sincerely said: "Old Party branch secretary, I am young and have little experience. Due to my lack of experience in work, shortcomings and mistakes are difficult to avoid. I hope that you will give me more advice!" The former Party branch secretary was touched by the sincerity of the new Party branch secretary. He made a self-examination of his having adopted the mistaken attitude of not speaking at the meeting of the Party branch committee, and set out his own views. Cheng Chih-shen felt that the proposal of the former Party branch secretary had many points that were reasonable, and he accordingly brought them up for general discussion at the next meeting of the Party branch committee. The original work plan was thus revised. Cheng Chih-shen also made a self-examination of his subjectivist drawback in work at the meeting.

A fall into the pit is a gain in wit. From then on, Cheng Chih-shen paid attention to learning from the "squad members" as he strove to make a success of ideological work among the "squad members."

Party branch committee member Cheng Chih-ch'ou worked actively in collaboration with Cheng Chih-shen at ordinary times. At one meeting, he suddenly quarreled with the Party branch secretary, and declared that he resolved to quit from now on. He went home in anger before the end of the meeting.

That evening, Cheng Chih-shen was unable to sleep well. He thought over and over again: I am the "squad leader" and have the responsibility for taking the lead in insuring unity. If I acted peevishly, work would be affected, and bad elements would even crawl through the crack.

Early next morning, Cheng Chih-shen went of his own accord to chat with Cheng Chih-shen, but he ran into snags. In his second visit, Cheng Chih-ch'ou was still rather lukewarm. Cheng Chih-shen was rather worried and when he came home, his father noticed his gloomy countenance and counseled him: "Oh, Shen, he is a cadre and you are also a cadre. It was he

who abused you and not you that abused him. Why go to his door to ask for favor!" Cheng Chih-shen told his father: "Dad, what you have said is wrong because we cannot have personal disputes but must stress class unity and must not let the proletariat and the poor and lower-middle peasants down!"

Young Cheng found out from another source that Cheng Chih-ch'ou quarreled with him because he was seduced by bad elements and lightly gave credence to rumors and slanders. He therefore paid a third visit to Cheng Chih-ch'ou and studied together with him Chairman Mao's teachings on class struggle. In connection with the realities of the class struggle in the brigade, he made Cheng Chih-ch'ou see the need of keeping a cool head. The two chatted with each other as they studied, and Cheng Chih-ch'ou finally untied his mental "knot." He declared with excitement: "Oh, Party branch secretary, because of my low level of consciousness in the class struggle, I have lightly given credence to the words of the bad elements and blamed you unjustly!" Cheng Chih-shen said: "It is my responsibility because I have not given you adequate help at ordinary times. We are class brothers, and we should support and understand each other. We should unite together against the enemy!

Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

* * *

He Has Learned To Do Painstaking Ideological Work

by

the Party Branch of the Building Ceramics
Plant, Ihsing hsien, Kiangsu

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Feb. 24, 1973)

In our Party branch, there was a Party-member cadre who was a worker by origin. Because he had a quick temper and was easy to fly into a rage, his relations with the masses were sometimes affected. The masses called him "the big gun" when they criticized the Party members. Hearing this, he was not very happy and said: "This is a habit I have acquired by birth, and the masses have imposed too high a demand on me." Subsequently, when the masses criticized the cadres on a number of occasions, some of them reported: "It is difficult to change the nature of 'the big gun' and our recommendations are also useless."

The Party branch made an analysis of "the big gun." He was a kiln worker when he was young and he joined the Communist Party as soon as the whole country was liberated. He was very loyal to the Party and took the lead everywhere in working for the revolution. In fact, he was a down-to-earth veteran Party member. His shortcomings were that he was simple-minded in method of work and he talked harshly. What was to be done in order to help him carry forward his strong points and overcome his shortcomings? The mobilization of the masses to criticize the Party members was a good method, but the more important thing was to help him read and study seriously so as to raise his level of consciousness in line. Therefore, a number of comrades of the Party branch separately chatted with him again and again, and they guided him to study the relevant chapters of Chairman Mao's writings. Through painstaking assistance, he gradually realized that his shortcomings were not "inborn," and that his mass viewpoint was not strong enough. If he did not rectify his shortcomings, he could not unite the majority of the masses. The socialist revolution and the building of socialism could not be carried out singlehandedly, and a communist must play the role of the model in internal unity. From then on, in the course of study, he was capable of pondering over some problems in connection with the realities.

On one occasion, as "the big gun" was studying together with the workers of the kiln workshop the question of improving the quality of products, he hit upon a measure for regulating night firing. Many workers said that this could be done, and only master workman Han who failed to arrive at a right perception of his idea said it could not be done, and quarreled with him. On that occasion, however, instead of "blowing up" right away, he said calmly: "Master workman Han has not understood my point of view, and this shows that I have not clearly explained the method of regulating night firing." He then patiently reiterated in detail the method he had in mind, and also explained why he wanted to regulate night firing. Master workman Han was convinced and he felt somewhat embarrassed

for his imprudence. He laughed and said: "You have changed your quick temper." "The big gun" was very pleased and he said: "When we study together and help each other, not only can quick tempers be changed but wisdom can also grow!" The workers nodded their approval saying: "'The big gun' has combined some fineness with his coarseness!"

* * *

How Did We Make a Success of the Meetings of the Party Branch Committee?

by

the Party branch of the Lichia Brigade, Tungchiao Commune, Weifang municipality, Shantung

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Feb. 24, 1973)

For a period of time, due to lack of experience in regard to the exercise of correct leadership in the Party branch, we thought that all members of the Party branch were members of the revolutionary committee, that most brigade and production team cadres were communists and that the Communist Youth League, the Congress of Poor Peasants and the Congress of Women were all mass organizations led by the Party. We therefore grasped both important and unimportant matters and convened "canned" meetings, and the development of Party branch work was affected. Later, through study, we realized that this way of doing things led to the conversion of the leadership of the Party in everything into the monopoly of business, thus weakening the centralized leadership of the Party. On the basis of our improved understanding, we studied measures for improving the leadership method of the Party branch and making a success of the meetings of the Party branch committee, and set up the system of convening a meeting of the Party branch every ten days.

For the purpose of preventing the Party branch committee from grasping both the eyebrows and the beard, we first paid attention to the question of grasping the orientation and the line. Over the past few years, in accordance with the five principal tasks for primary Party organizations laid down in the Party Constitution, we looked upon the following points as the most important themes of the Party branch committee: first, to study the progress of cadres and commune members in the study of Chairman Mao's writings, to sum up experience and to lay down measures; second, to analyze the situation of the class struggle and the struggle in line, and to study the measures for energetically grasping the class struggle and conducting deep-going education in line; third, to study the principal problems and important measures in the course of thoroughly launching the movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture; fourth, to study the resolutions of the Party and the instructions of the higher level in connection with the realities and to study the measures for implementing them; fifth, to unfold criticism and self-criticism, to rectify the incorrect style of work and to strengthen revolutionary unity; sixth, to analyze constantly the ideological conditions of the Party members, to study the contents of Party lessons and education, to lead organizational life properly and to do a good job in getting rid of the stale and taking in the fresh.

For the purpose of convening properly the meetings of the Party branch, we strove to implement the Party principle of democratic centralism. Before each meeting was convened, the Party branch secretary notified all committee members of the questions that needed to be studied and solved in the meeting, so as to enable everybody to make proper preparations. Complicated

questions were separately discussed in advance to avoid long meetings. At the meeting, all were encouraged to state their own views for full-dress discussion. In the case of questions over which unity of views proved to be difficult for the time being, should circumstances permit, they ought to be brought up again for discussion in the next meeting after due investigation and study. All resolutions adopted must be firmly carried out. Work was clearly divided among the committee members under the supervision and scrutiny of the Party branch committee. In this way, the Party branch was able to jump clear of routine work and strengthen its leadership over all kinds of work; to give prominence to the key sector and give impetus to all kinds of work.

* * *

Impetuosity Cannot Be Shown in Solving Ideological Problems

by

Yü Ch'ung-ch'un (虞崇春)
Party branch secretary of the Repairs Office of a certain PLA unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Feb. 24, 1973)

Last year, there came to our office a fighter who was a junior middle school student. The main trend of this comrade was good and he was willing to make progress. However, because he had a relatively strong sense of petty-bourgeois self-respect, he was unable to treat himself correctly. When he heard criticism by comrades around him, he looked upon it as needling, and often quarreled with his comrades. For the sake of helping him, I constantly performed manual work together with him. I chatted with him and encouraged him to carry forward his strong points and rectify his shortcomings. He felt that my views were more objective, and whenever he was unable to arrive at a right perception of things, he was always fond of coming to talk to me. He also showed greater enthusiasm for work. I thought that the problem had been solved. But not long afterward, his old fault erupted again. I felt that since he was still the same old self despite my great efforts, I could do nothing more. The Party branch pointed out my wrong way of thinking and told me to go on helping this comrade.

Why was I unable to handle correctly his ideological reversal? Through study, I knew that I had over-simplified ideological work. I attempted to correct all his mistaken ideas through a few conversations. This way of thinking was impractical. I discovered that other comrades also thought in the same way. Therefore I seriously studied together with others Chairman Mao's philosophical works. We criticized and repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers for advocating the fallacy of solving ideological problems "with great speed and determination." We knew that ideological and political work was delicate and painstaking work and that ideological problems could not be solved at one stroke in an impetuous manner. We changed our view toward this comrade and warmly conducted ideological work for him. We encouraged him when he made some slight progress, and we patiently helped him when he was short of the need. This comrade sensed the warmth of the collective and strengthened his determination in correcting his mistakes. Because he prized self-respect, he constantly went to solicit views from the comrades around him and asked for the toughest and most filthy work of his own accord. Due to his fast progress, he gloriously joined the Communist Youth League.

* * *

Use the "Theory of One into Two" To Help Cadres

by

Liang Wu-lin (梁务林)
Party committee secretary of the Tach'en Commune,
P'ingnan hsien, Kwangsi

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Feb. 24, 1973)

I feel that it is necessary to apply the "theory of one into two" in ideological work. When dealing with the shortcomings and mistakes of the cadres, it is imperative to start from the principle of "unity-criticism-unity," set strict requirements and conduct painstaking and careful persuasion and education. Only in this way can we unite comrades at the higher and lower level as one to make a success of revolution and production.

Last year, the average per-mow yield of early rice in Choulung Brigade surpassed the "general program," and there also emerged five production teams that yielded more than 1,000 catties per mow. In the face of these achievements, some individual cadres said: "As we walked on foot in the past and are now riding a bicycle, we can pedal and rest alternately." I sensed the incorrectness of this budding thought and simply criticized: "This is conceit and self-complacency." They were not convinced. I analyzed the causes with great care and felt that I lacked the viewpoint of "one dividing into two." I merely criticized their shortcomings and mistakes, but did not affirm their achievements and help them sum up experience. These comrades also did not treat themselves with "one dividing into two," and they looked upon their achievements as the ceiling. After finding out the causes, I went to chat with them once again. I affirmed their achievements through harvesting a bumper paddy crop in a calamity-stricken year, but also pointed out the signs of complacency in the face of achievements. They were thus convinced, and looked for insufficiency in the face of achievement. They opposed conceit and self-complacency, adopted strong measures, and brought in a still bigger harvest of late rice.

* * *

END

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Technical Information Service
Springfield, Va. 22151

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PRINTED MATTER

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

211

U.S.MAIL

CMP X731231
UNIV ILLINOIS LIB AT CHICAGO CIRCLE
LIB SERIALS SEC
BOX 8198
CHICAGO IL 60680